**Review of the Nine Animal Phyla**

Ms. Ottolini, PreAP Biology

***Directions:*** *For each phylum, fill in the letter that corresponds to the correct picture in the “Picture” column. Also, fill in the number that corresponds to the correct description in the “Characteristics” column.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Phylum** | **Picture** | **Characteristics** |
| Phylum Porifera |  |  |
| Phylum Cnidaria |  |  |
| Phylum Platyhelmithes |  |  |
| Phylum Nematoda |  |  |
| Phylum Annelida |  |  |
| Phylum Mollusca |  |  |
| Phylum Echinodermata |  |  |
| Phylum Arthropoda |  |  |
| Phylum Chordata |  |  |

***Pictures:***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **A.** | **D.** | **G.** |
| **B.** | **E.** | **H.**  spongecolor |
| **C.** | **F.** | **I.** |

***Descriptions:***

1. Feeding device = a toothed, rasping tongue (radula) ; calcium carbonate shell secreted by mantle tissue ; muscular foot used for movement
2. More species than any other phylum ; jointed appendages (limbs) ; exoskeleton made of chitin ; first phylum to have flying organisms ; bilateral symmetry ; body segments
3. Organisms that have stinging cells (nematocysts/cnidocytes) ; have two body forms – motile medusa and nonmotile polyp ; have the first muscles and nerve cells
4. Roundworms ; many parasitic ; one-way digestive tract ; bilateral symmetry ; no body segments
5. Organisms that feed by filtering water ; nonmotile ; Reproduce asexually by budding ; asymmetrical ; no true organs or tissues
6. Flatworms ; many parasitic organisms; bilateral symmetry ; cephalization
7. All have a notochord ; most have a backbone ; phylum that includes fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals ; most have an internal skeleton, jaws, and skulls
8. Five-part radial symmetry ; spiny skin and hard endoskeleton ; all marine organisms ; tube feet (suction cups) for locomotion (movement)
9. Segmented worms ; different segments perform different functions ; one-way digestive tract ; bilateral symmetry